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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 5.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 15, 1901.

NO. 1.

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A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL HINTS.

Hot July!
Aim high.
Be humane.
Don't delay.
Be interested.
Don't get mad.
Have a system.
Air castles bust.
Don't be a fogey.
Don't overreach.
Again—clean up!
Good blood tells.
Work with a will.
Don't get excited.
Kill off the drones.
Don't neglect duty.
Improve your flock.
Our birthday month.
Steady growth is best.
Booms are short-lived.
Molting next in order.
Short visits are pleasant.
Study the fowls' comfort.
Hens are looking ragged.
Boasting men do nothing.
Conveniences assist labor.
Have a secure foundation.
Overcrowding causes loss.
Hard work has its reward.
Remove males from flocks.
Hot weather hurts appetite.
Recklessness brings failure.
Poultry hours are long ones.
Self praise poorly recommends.
Separate sexes of growing stock.
When is the poultryman's holiday?

Experimental Farm Notes.

High-Water Mark: 88—Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte Hens Struggling for Front Seat—A White Leghorn Yearling Hen With a Good Record.

During the month of May a new scratching shed house was erected, each apartment measuring 7 x 14 feet, with 50 x 14 feet runs. Union Lock fencing, six feet high, is used for construction of the runs. This house makes room for a pen of White Leghorns and a flock of fifty head of White Wyandottes, early-hatched chicks.

During the month of May, the following number of hens of each pen were laying:

Pen No. 0	6
1	12
2	10
3	8
4	11
5	10
6	15
7	9
8	12
9	10
Miscellaneous	3
Total	106

Twenty less than last month,

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Brahmas	36
Wyandottes	36
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12
White Plymouth Rocks	10
Rhode Island Reds	9

During the month the following number of eggs were laid:

B. P. Rocks, 12 head, 359 eggs; average	29.11
W. P. Rocks, 10 head, 139 eggs; average	13.9
Wyandottes, 36 head, 442 eggs; average	12.10
Brahmas, 36 head, 399 eggs; average	11.3
R. I. Reds, 9 head, 90 eggs; average	10.

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of May, was 65; the lowest number 32.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 23; the lowest number 5.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 20; the lowest number 4.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 5; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 7; the lowest number 1.

The highest number of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 17; the lowest number 4.

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1 to June 1):

No. 100, Barred Plymouth Rock	88 eggs
38, White Wyandotte	88
47, Light Brahma	86
43, White Wyandotte	85
17, " "	83
192, " "	82
86, Rhode Island Red	82
84, " "	80
171, White Wyandotte	77
112, Barred Plymouth Rock	76
102, " "	75
82, Rhode Island Red	75
95, " "	75
46, White Plymouth Rock	74
61, " "	74
103, Barred Plymouth Rock	74
16, White Plymouth Rock	74
43, Light Brahma	74
104, Barred Plymouth Rock	73
52, White Plymouth Rock	72
15, White Wyandotte	71
196, " "	71
4, " "	70
Single Comb White Leghorn	69
30, White Wyandotte	67
22, " "	66
109, " "	66
7, " "	65
15, Light Brahma	65
75, White Plymouth Rock	64
163, White Wonder	63
26, White Wyandotte	63
22, Light Brahma	63
32, " "	62
17, " "	62
9, " "	61
Silver Wyandotte	61
165, Barred Plymouth Rock	59
91, Rhode Island Red	59
122, " "	58
190, White Wyandotte	58
67, Light Brahma	58
16, " "	57
18, White Wyandotte	57
45, " "	57
92, Rhode Island Red	57
117, White Wonder	56
29, White Wyandotte	56
41, " "	56
14, " "	55
98, " "	55
101, Barred Plymouth Rock	55
149, " "	55
105, " "	54
94, Rhode Island Red	54
21, Light Brahma	54
35, White Wyandotte	53
59, Light Brahma	52
25, " "	51

No. 186, White Wyandotte	51 eggs
85, White Plymouth Rock	51
37, Barred Plymouth Rock	50
23, White Wyandotte	50
11, " "	50
18, " "	50
13, Light Brahma	49
6, " "	49
36, " "	48
65, " "	48
50, " "	48
41, " "	48
144, Barred Plymouth Rock	48
54, Light Brahma	47
58, " "	46
81, " "	46
13, White Wyandotte	46
93, Rhode Island Red	45
28, White Wyandotte	44
46, Light Brahma	44
176, White Wyandotte	43
19, Light Brahma	42
20, White Wyandotte	42
83, " "	41
5, Light Brahma	41
2, White Wyandotte	40
66, White Plymouth Rock	39
88, Rhode Island Red	39
61, Light Brahma	39
30, " "	39
8, " "	38
14, " "	38
70, White Plymouth Rock	38
81, " "	38
34, White Wyandotte	37
126, Light Brahma	37
34, " "	35
195, White Wyandotte	35
76, White Plymouth Rock	35
79, " "	35
73, " "	35
59, " "	34
106, White Wyandotte	34
119, Light Brahma	34
13, White Wyandotte	33
178, Barred Plymouth Rock	33
57, Light Brahma	31
173, White Wyandotte	31
52, Light Brahma	30
90, Rhode Island Red	30
6, White Wyandotte	29
71, Light Brahma	29
62, " "	28
32, White Wyandotte	27
77, White Plymouth Rock	27
56, White Wyandotte	26
68, Light Brahma	26

* * *

The highest individual egg record for the month belongs to a White Leghorn hen, she having laid 26 eggs. Other good individual records for the month are as follows:

No. 86, Rhode Island Red, 22 eggs.
7, White Wyandotte, 21
30, White Wyandotte, 21
38, White Wyandotte, 20
47, Light Brahma, 20
100, Barred Ply. Rock, 20
75, White Ply. Rock, 20

* * *

The total of eggs laid on the farm during May was 1,584, being 211 less than laid the month before.

During May, the highest price we received for eggs was 17 cents a dozen; lowest, 16 cents; average, 16 1-2 cents.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

Chickens that Excel as Pullets—Keep Them till They Die, the Egg Record of Their Children will go Booming High; but the Robber Pullets only Cackle out a Lie, and Their only Safe Inclosure is a Chicken Pie.—Rural New-Yorker.

Beware of the hidden nest.

The nest egg theory is out of date.

Wipe the dirt off the eggs with a damp rag.

Fresh eggs have no competition with the epicure.

Eggs put in dozen lots in a neat package attract buyers.

Assorting eggs according to color and size is a good business move.

Keep the eggs in a cool cellar. They stale very quickly unless kept cool.

Our American breeds are becoming as great layers as the Mediterranean class.

Properly-fed hens are the ones that do the best laying, and they belong to no particular breed.

Greasing eggs to make them shine is a mistake. The pores of the shell must not be filled up.

The more we look into the egg trade, says Iowa *Homestead*, the greater appears its possibilities.

Better study up proper methods for producing fresh eggs in Winter than to know how to "pack" them.

There is nothing in the theory that the presence of the male in the poultry yard has a tendency to increase egg yield.

Mark all eggs "doubtful" that you find in the runs. There is no guaranteeing their condition. Have your cook open them.

The Perfection egg case, to be had of all dealers in poultry supplies, is almost as neat and cheap a carrier as we know of.

The people of this world are trying to eat all the eggs in sight, and want some that are out of sight if they can be had in a fresh state.

Eggs will be as fresh at one week, if the hens are not mated, as they will be at three days old when coming from yards in which there is a cock bird.

The fresh egg business is not overdone and will not soon be, says Iowa *Homestead*. Of this we feel quite sure, and we know that a great many are not coming up to their opportunities in this line.

In your endeavor to cater to a large egg trade, it is not safe to buy eggs from other farms. There is no telling what care the eggs have received—and one bad egg may lose you a customer.

Commercial Poultry doubts if much money can be made from packing eggs. Some men that have figured on the matter say that they have never known eggs bought, packed and sold at a profit.

Cheap boarding houses and restaurants will continue to take all the packed eggs in the market, says Wisconsin *Farmer*, but the person who eats at home, or at the first-class hotels, will demand the egg in all its blooming youth.

The Produce Commission Merchant sees a great and increasing demand for eggs owing to the improved methods for their refrigerated transportation. The Yankee hen will doubtless fill the bill if permitted to fill their own with the proper raw material.

Wisconsin *Farmer* says no one wants a stale egg but the huckster. Nothing will eat them but the tramp and the crow. They may fill an egg case but cannot be made to fill the same case more than twice. An egg is an egg, but a fresh egg is better than any other egg.

The *National Provisioner* gives these figures: There are about 400,000,000 hens in the country. These produce something like 20,000,000,000 eggs. These are worth, wholesale, about \$200,000,000, one-half of the market value of our whole cotton crop of 10,000,000 bales at \$40 per bale.

While we personally do not believe there is any difference in the quality of a brown-shelled egg and one with a white shell, at the same time we would no sooner think of sending a consignment of brown eggs to a white-egg market than we would roasting fowls to a man who asks for broilers.

I. K. Felch says utility must not be forgotten. No breed that fails in practical points can long stand well in popularity. And the practical points are: Great productiveness in eggs, even colored, even shaped, generous sized eggs, and the greatest possible increase of weight for food consumed.

Create a good laying strain. Col. Robt. A. Braden once said: "All whiskies are good, but some are better." So with hens: All hens are good layers, but some are better. It is the better hen that we are after. *Poultry Herald* says it is necessary to select females that are good layers, and, if possible, from a line of good layers, and to them mate a male bird that is known to be the "son" of a good layer. You then have good laying qualities in the blood of both males and females, and ought to have good results in this direction from the stock produced by such a mating.

Texas *Farm and Ranch* gives this scientific calculation: The amount of nutritive material which a given amount of eggs will furnish at any stated price per dozen may be readily calculated. When eggs are 10 cents per dozen, 10 cents expended in this food will furnish one pound total food material, containing 0.13 pound protein and 0.09 pound fat, the whole having a fuel value of 635 calories. At 25 cents per dozen, 10 cents worth of eggs will furnish 0.60 pound total food material, supplying 0.08 pound of protein, 0.05 pound of fat, and furnish 275 calories. Ten cents expended for beef at 8 cents per pound will furnish 1.25 pounds total food material, containing 0.24 pounds protein, 0.16 pound fat, and 1120 calories. Expended for beef sirloin at 20 cents per pound it will furnish 0.5 pound total food matter, containing 0.08 pound protein, 0.09 pound fat, 1.06 pounds carbohydrates, and 2430 calories.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Orr's Mills, N. Y.
Breeds White Wyandottes and Light Brahma Bantams. Also Reliable Incubators and Brooders. Special bargains for the Summer in Incubators. Mammoth 20th Century Catalogue free if you mention this paper. Send for prices

Stay White Wyandottes.

1000 CHICKS from our best pens 15 cents each, ten days old.

Eggs five cents each. Good breeders, White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1 each, if taken at once. Fine stock pedigreed Belgian Hares, \$1 each, three months old. Order at once; they will not last long. Don't forget we are headquarters for best quality **Cut Clover and Poultry Supplies.** Samples and circulars free.

W. R. CURTISS & CO., (2) Ransomville, N. Y.

About Broilers and Roasters.

It is an Art to Grow Chickens—It is a Greater Art to Properly Fatten and Prepare Them for Market.

Market roosters separately. Attract the eye of the buyer. Poor poultry goes a-begging. Have regular marketing days. Gain a reputation for prime stock. Grow bone and muscle first—then fatten. Able poultry always has a ready market. Good poultry commands a good trade. Spoiling seems to be a lost art in the East.

Exclusive broiler farms are a thing of the past.

Big combed broilers are apt to be wrongly classified in market.

Always notify your commission merchant before shipping.

Young fowls shipped with old stock will command old stock prices.

Good poultry—broilers or roasters—are beginning to have an all-year demand.

Poultry should be killed the day before marketing, when going direct to the consumer.

Farm-Poultry in a recent issue gives illustrations of the Jewish methods of killing fowls.

Do not mix white-skinned chickens in the same shipment with yellow-skinned ones.

Yarded poultry are as a general thing better for market purposes than those having free range.

The average price for broilers in the general market is greater than it has been for some years back.

Poulterers residing within 50 miles of a large Summer resort will find it profitable to cater to that trade.

The *National Provisioner* says the hen and her friend, the incubator, hatch out about \$195,000,000, in stock, annually.

The French method of killing, stabbing the fowl in the roof of the mouth, is the one generally adopted by American poultrymen.

The size and shape of a large portion of the farm poultry could, and should, be improved upon, says *Kentucky Poultry Journal*.

Have a tag fastened on each fowl you send to market. It is the best way to advertise your stock, and the orders will come your way.

Produce commission men state that of late years there has sprung up a great demand for late fall-hatched chicks to be marketed in early Spring before broilers are "ripe."

The broiler raiser of today, with improved machinery, houses, feed, and a better knowledge, makes more profit at 30 cents a pound than he did 15 years ago at 60 cents.

When broilers were first originated the demand came only from those who could afford a luxury. The price was too high for the average family. Today broilers are within reach.

Farm and Ranch says a grown fowl may be fattened within ten days by feeding corn and cornmeal, and giving just enough exercise to maintain appetite and digestion. Absolute confinement is never advisable.

A. F. Hunter says the White Wyandottes are not only great egg producers, but they are the best of market poultry. Being of a size which just suits the majority of buyers, free from dark pin feathers, and having the rich yellow skin which most buyers prefer.

While certain breeds are more inclined to yellow skin than others, the fact remains that even naturally yellow-skinned fowls can have the color of flesh changed by feeding improperly. Corn and cornmeal is the proper food for producing yellow carcasses while fattening.

The nearby home market is by far the most profitable one, and especially attention should be given to it, says A. F. Hunter, in *Practical Farmer*. At this time of the year people are leaving the city for country boarding houses or hotels, and seaside resorts; and there is an increased demand for fresh laid eggs and nicely fatted and dressed fowls and chickens right at our doors, almost. Take pains to cultivate this nearby market. Prices are better and it pays a better profit.

Poultry Success says statistics show that from Missouri alone during the last year, 106,988,710 pounds of poultry, live and dressed, was shipped, an increase of 36,907,443 pounds over the preceding year. Of eggs shipped from there there were 34,875,040 dozen, making the poultry industry worth to the producer in the one state alone, mind—\$12,001,048.54. The profits from this industry exceeds by many thousands of dollars those of all grains, beans, tobacco, and cotton seed raised here.

FUMIGATED POULTRY ROOST.

This roost will keep your poultry free from vermin, and healthy the year round, with no labor or expense. The poultry are cleaned while they sleep. Description and Illustration of the Trough.



The roost is made of pine wood 2 x 3 inches, sits loosely on the trough so that it can be easily lifted to fill the trough. The hen sits right over the oil. This trough is made of galvanized sheet iron 1-2 inches high by 2 inches wide, with a rod fastened at each end to hold it stationery to the side pieces, also to hold perch in position. When filled with kerosene the outside is always saturated with the oil and drops hanging and dropping once in a while. All this oily surface and occasional dropping makes the best kind of fumigator for the poultry house. The trough and perch can be furnished any length desired. Price 25 cts. a running foot, both together. Reasonable reduction on large orders. Address: A. MAJOR, 461 Pearl St., New York City.

Vaughn's White Wyandottes

ARE BRED TO LAY.

20 Eggs, \$1. 100, \$4.00.

C. E. VAUGHN, Athol Centre, Mass.
Illustrated circular free.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Eggs for hatching from strong, vigorous stock. Heavy laying strain. Price \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. FRANK FITCH, Ellsworth, Ohio.

White Wyandottes

Bred for utility. Hunter strain. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$3.50 for 50. Maple View Poultry Yards, NATHAN WEST, Proprietor, Cobalt, Conn.

J. H. Drevenstedt, in *American Fancier*, cautions poultry raisers to pay particular attention to the quality of the products they send to market. He says: An insipid broiler, a flabby young duck, an ill-fattened rooster, duck or goose will make many a victim sigh for a tender Belgian hare. The latter is easier to produce and cheaper in price. But the real well prepared, properly fattened chicken, duck or goose will always be in demand by epicures and those that relish something good in the fowl line. As to the turkeys, this American bird will always be the star of fowldom notwithstanding the careless methods of many turkey raisers in marketing their produce.

TO LAST TEN YEARS

without repairs. We warrant our Cyphers Incubators to do that and guarantee them as follows—to require no supplied moisture; to be self-ventilating and regulating; to operate with less oil and expense; to be fire proof; easiest to operate; to produce stronger chicks; to out-hatch any other machine or money refunded. Circulars and prices free. 192 page book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping," 200 new illustrations for 10c stamps. Ask for book 29. Address nearest office. Cyphers Incb. Co., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N. Y., Chicago, Ills.

ADVANCE TRAP NEST

Patented. Is guaranteed to work longer in a pen, where there is litter, than any other without cleaning. Circular. W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

I. K. FELCH & SON,

Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes,

—BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES.—

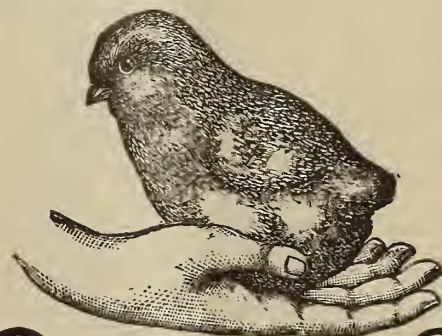
Standard Points and Egg Records Combined. Enclose stamps for 24 page catalogue.

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year, 4 months trial 10 cents. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

25 EGGS \$1.00.

Greatly reduced price from May 15th to Oct. 1st. Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks (Gardner strain) and S. C. Black Minorcas of best strains. Eggs are proving highly fertile. All eggs carefully packed to go any distance. You can find no better utility stock anywhere at any price. OTTER CREEK POULTRY FARM, Watertown, N. Y.

HATCH Strong



CHICKENS

Then keep them healthy and growing if you want the Pullets to lay when five months old. When hens lay eggs for hatching mix in their food every other day **Sheridan's Powder.**

It strengthens the hens; makes the rooster more vigorous; finally you get more fertile eggs and strong healthy chickens. Persons who succeed best in keeping Poultry, commence with little chicks; giving twice a week an even teaspoonful of Sheridan's Condition Powder mixed with each quart of food, gradually increasing the dose. Sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. Single pack 25 cts. Large can \$1.20. Six cans, \$5. Exp. paid I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Diseases—Prevention and Remedy.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine"—Very Often the Proper Treatment of a Slight Ailment Has Saved a Serious Case of Disease.

Kill the fowl that is "hopelessly ill." Sloppy food will cause diarrhoea in fowls. Disinfect the houses at least once a week. Soft soap is recommended for scaly leg in fowls.

Too much concentrated food causes constipation.

"Sanitas" is one of the best disinfectants on the market.

More cases of roup are reported than what really exist.

A fowl with a weak heart is apt to succumb from intense heat.

Heat-giving food during hot weather is harmful, causing sickness.

Worms in fowls have been traced to too liberal feeding of green cut bone.

Turpentine is invaluable for bruises, inflammation, worms and limber neck.

Bicarbonate of soda put in the mash aids digestion, and prevents soreness of the crop.

For chicken pox and ulcers on face, as well as canker, tincture of iron is recommended.

Liver troubles are more common in the average poultry yards than any other form of disease.

A pound of powdered naphthalene crystals in a gallon of kerosene makes a good lice killer.

Once a week is not too often to kerosene the roosts and nest boxes—and do the work thoroughly.

It is said that tansy, powdered, and mixed with soft feed, is excellent for the cure of gapes in chicks.

Southern Fancier says feeding too much in the Summer is one of the principle causes of disease and death among fowls.

While chicken pox is contagious, it is not dangerous. Isolate the afflicted specimens and anoint the sores daily with vaseline.

"Cholera" scares are reported less every year. We have yet to see the first genuine case of cholera, but we have seen any amount of these scares.

Farm Journal says a tea made by boiling tobacco stems until a strong lye-like liquid is obtained, and applied to the fowls will rid them of fleas or jiggers.

A correspondent in *Rural New-Yorker* says an ounce of crude carbolic acid to one quart crude petroleum, makes a very good lice killer for poultry houses.

Nearly every flock of fowls suffer more or less with indigestion throughout the year. Two-thirds of these cases can be avoided by use of grit, charcoal and correct feeding.

A correspondent in *American Agriculturist* says: For scaly legs, use lye from wood ashes, which is not so strong as to make the leg sore. Two or three applications will cure the affliction and not bleach the legs.

Don't attempt to doctor sick fowls by dosing them and at the same time allowing them freedom among the flock, says Geo. O. Brown. A sick

fowl needs quiet and rest the same as a sick human being and for precisely the same reasons.

Geo. O. Brown, in *Baltimore Sun*, says: An occasional feed of charred corn is greatly relished by the flock and is more valuable than any of the so-called health powders. It is good for both fowls and chicks, and they should have it at least every ten days.

Baltimore Sun says: Indigestion in fowls is quite often mistaken for cholera. There is a radical difference in the appearance of the droppings in cholera and indigestion. Cholera evacuations of poultry are quite yellow and watery; indigestion voidings are more of a dark red nature.

An exchange says it has found nothing so effective for destroying lice and mites as camphor balls in the nest. Place from one to three in each nest for both sitting and laying hens. Since using the camphor balls, this exchange says, they have not raised a single chick with scaly legs.

Great thirst, from which many fowls suffer when they are ill, is due to feverishness, and is most marked when the bird is suffering from inflammation of the bowels, which occurs as one of the last stages of enteric tubercular disease, says *American Stock-Keeper*. As a soothing medicine a little oil of sweet almonds may be given three times a day, and the supply of water should be moderated, but not stopped. As most cases of this kind terminate fatally, it is generally best to destroy the bird, and thereby save it a considerable amount of unnecessary suffering.

Poultry Success publishes the following valuable item in a late issue:


Dr. Haynes of St. Louis, says: "Don't use sulphur about the chicken and chicken house," going on to give his scientific reasons, but use the tea made from cedar boughs instead. Even the boughs laid about the houses and runs have some efficiency. His directions for making the tea are as

follows: "If you have a fifteen gallon iron kettle use it. Fill with finely cut cedar leaves and water. Boil down one-half. Use a garden sprinkler and do not fail to reach every part of the hen house and nests. Spray it among the chicken feathers; put it everywhere where mites or other vermin is suspected."

In telling the experience of a friend of his who was nearly consumed with mites, he said: "He went over the hen house twice a week for six weeks with this to be sure of catching all eggs. At the end of two months I was out with a glass but not a mite was to be seen. Now I have tested this over and over again."



Does Your Lamp Smoke?
That means uneven heat and danger of explosion.
Don't run any risk. Put a
Hydro-Safety Lamp
on your Incubator and Brooder and save oil, attention and avoid all danger. Water jacket keeps burner cool. Price, 75c. to \$2.70. Catalogue of all incubator supplies **FREE**.
L. R. OAKES, Mfr. No. 2, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.



EGGS for HATCHING
From Single Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Rose Comb W. Leghorns \$1 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100.
W. A. Bashaw, Box 17, Wilkesville, Mass.

UTILITY. 214 eggs averaged by my Wh. Wyandottes for year ending December 1st, 1900. Eggs from this strain \$1.25 per 15.
GEO. H. FREEMAN, Hallowell, Maine.

I GUARANTEE MY EGGS. *The Pine Tree Farm.*
Every egg I ship is guaranteed. All from fine, vigorous, healthy stock—most of it prize winners. 23 varieties of land and water fowls. Eggs by sitting or hundred. Big catalogue free. Special discount on eggs after May 1.
D. A. Mount, Box C, Jamesburg, N. J.

BROODER. Lincoln's Natural broods chicks like a hen. Top heat; chicks do not crowd; cannot chill; supplies moisture. Awarded first of five kinds at Maplewood Farm. O. R. Lincoln, 40 Granite St., Fall River, Mass.

NO MORE Lice or Mites on Fowls, nor Fleas on Cats and Dogs, after using our

Banner Lice and Vermin Killer.

Most of the failures in the poultry business is caused by lice, killing the fowls by the thousands every year. This loss can be stopped, and poultry keeping made profitable by the liberal use of our **BANNER LICE and VERMIN KILLER**.

PRICES:—5 oz., 10c., by mail, 15c. 1 lb., 25c., by mail, 40c.
48 oz., 50c. 100 oz., \$1.00, on board express in New York.

We sell Poultry Supplies of every description. Sole New York and Export Agents for Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Our 128-page Illustrated Catalogue H, free. Send for one.

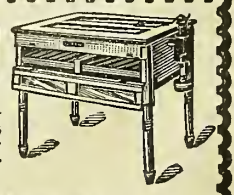
EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

26 and 28 Vesey St., between Broadway and Church St.,
W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. New York City.

200-Egg Incubator for \$12

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12. Guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Self-regulating and fully guaranteed. Send for the free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Facts About Chicks.

Keep Chicks Free from Lice, Feed Regularly Bone and Muscle Food—in Short, Keep them Growing and do not Let them Have any Setbacks, and You will Have Profitable Stock in the Fall.

The following poem by Will S. Gidley, appeared in a recent issue of *Farm Journal*. It contains a strong moral, and we believe A FEW HENS' readers will appreciate it:

A mother hen went out to walk
And took her chicks along;
And as they walked she softly clucked
To them this warning song:
"Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck;
Look out, look out, look out!
Be sure you keep quite close to me
For foxes are about!"

"Who is afraid?" one chicken said,
Poor foolish little thing!
"Why should we be forever kept
Under our mother's wing?
I'm going to hide and have some fun,
While you are all away,
In this tall grass, a lovely place
To skulk about and play."

But, oh, alas and lackaday!
How can I ever tell
The cruel fate that swift and sure
This foolish chick befell?
A fox was lying there in wait,
Within the tall, rank swale;
And of that chicken soon was left
Scarce naught to tell the tale!

Dear reader, in this chicken's fate,
A moral you will find:
When older heads sage counsel give
'Tis always safe to mind.

Don't forget that the chicks need clean drinking vessels, into which is daily put pure, fresh water.

Shade and fresh water are the two most important requisites in raising chicks at this time of the year.

June is a good month to hatch Leghorns, but it is not advisable to get out any young after this month if they are wanted for breeding stock.

While hatches this year, all over the country, have been poor, the vitality of the stock has been very good.

According to the Guelph (Ontario) Experiment Station, it takes an average of three eggs to produce a chick.

Young chicks should be kept out of the yards where old fowls are quartered, as the latter very often kill the youngsters.

A very good diet for chicks after they reach about broiler size, is mash in the morning, cracked corn at noon, and whole wheat at night.

Do not overfeed the chicks during the day. Give them what you think they actually need, and they will be ready for the next meal when the time comes.

An Illinois poultry keeper says that he finds millet seed a superior feed for chickens the first three or four weeks. They grow faster on it than anything else he has tried.

While as a general thing the droopy chick is a victim of lice, it is not always the case. Sometimes the chick is weakened from other causes. Put a little iron tonic in the drinking water.

The cornmeal mixed with cold water diet is not an advisable one. Chicks will often partake when real hungry

of too great a quantity. When the animal heat warms the mixture in the crop it causes it to swell, and will cause cropbound and bad bowel conditions, often resulting in great fatality, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*. If the meal is mixed with boiling water to a crumbly consistency—not sticky—the chicks can partake of all they want without danger, for the meal has swollen all it will.

Skimmilk is one of the best foods for chicks. The Indiana Experiment Station last year made a test, with two equal lots of chickens, feeding both lots alike excepting that one lot had all the skimmilk they would eat. The test was begun July 11 and closed September 5, and the result is surprising. The lot having skimmilk consumed about a third more food, and made almost double the average weekly gain of the lot not having the milk. The report further says: "The greatest increase in average gain was coincident with the periods when the greatest amount of skimmilk was consumed."

Geo. O. Brown, in *Baltimore Sun*, says: "Where half-grown chickens are kept at night in filthy brood coops they are subjected to dangerous conditions, especially if the coops have to be closed up tight to protect the chickens from cats and other night strollers. There is no possible excuse for unsanitary conditions in coops, whether these conditions are due to filth or to lack of ventilation. As to the latter, fine wire netting is so cheap that air can be easily admitted without exposing the fowls to the attacks of midnight marauders. We have been on so-called poultry farms in the early morning and seen broods let out that were so weak from close confinement

in crowded and unsanitary coops that they actually staggered." Such methods are simply barbarous."

Three years ago, writes a correspondent in the *Practical Farmer*, I commenced to call the little chicks by whistling; they soon learned to come at this call. Be sure to have the same tune of whistle each time. The second year I had to have some other way to call them, for if I whistled the hens and all would come. The next lot of chicks were taught to come by drumming on a tin pan and the old fowls were at a loss to know what that was, for when the chicken feeding time came this Spring I had to have another means of calling, so I secured a small bell and rang that at feeding time, and it is amusing to see between 90 and 100 chicks come from all directions and gather in the feeding room like a lot of school children.

Poultry Success says half the mortality among the little chicks is caused by feeding them too soon. Feeding little chicks under 72 hours from the time they are hatched, it says, is one of the best possible plans to assure their early demise. While we know it is a mistake to place food before newly-hatched chicks, at the same time we are not ready to make them wait 72 hours for their first meal. Forty-eight hours is plenty long enough time, and a chick at that age will be in a better condition to partake of food than it would at 72 hours, when the lack of food has begun to weaken the little one. The food in the chick when born will be fully "assimilated, digested, and allowed to pass from the bowels" when 48 hours old.

Here is a method the poultry editor of *Iowa Homestead* has found good: "Should any person be unfortunate enough to have a lot of chicks drown in a rain storm, it is not best to throw them away until investigation proves them to be dead beyond any peradventure of a doubt. A chick will appear to be dead that is not dead. Reviving may be done in this manner. Gather up the drowned chicks, carry to the house for resuscitation. Fill a pail with water that is hot enough so the hand can barely remain in it. Immerse a dead (?) chick, all but its head, and leave it there until it moves. One will be surprised to notice how soon an apparently dead chick will revive. After they have been warmed they should be put in some old clothes or pieces of carpet and placed where they can dry. This is all right for chicks that have been caught in 'that rain storm,' but it is better not to let them get caught that way if it is possible to prevent it. We know that there are those who will not believe what they read, thinking it to be impracticable, but we have chicks of our own and we manage them just as we have advised in this article. Not because we do this way, but because we have found it a good way, and we will not recommend anything that is known to be impracticable."

Do Your Chicks Die?

Don't lose them after you have gone to the trouble of hatching them.

FIDELITY FOOD

For Young Chicks

will save their lives and promote their growth. Recommended by leading poultrymen for chicks just out of the shell. Composed of nutritious portions of selected seeds, grains, etc., with all injurious parts eliminated. Fidelity Food for Young Chicks, used by leading fanciers and practical poultrymen, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; in bbls., \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Circulars free.

PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.,

Box E, Jamesburg, New Jersey.

We also put up food for egg production and a good food for fattening.

Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks.

My pedigree strains are unequalled for large, brown eggs and fine poultry. They have the vigor, shape, size and color. The Fancier's pride and the egg man's joy. Eggs \$1.00 per 15.

CHARLES H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.



TRAP NESTS.

Cheapest and best are qualities rarely found together, but they are united in The Ideal, the 20th Century Nest. Circulars Free.

F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Maine.

IDEAL BROODERS.

Indoor, Outdoor, Sectional, \$5.00 up. Central heat. Positive supply of warmed fresh air under circular hover. IDEAL BROODER CO., East Mansfield, Mass.

TO make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book 'Business Dairying' & Cat. 247 free. W. Chester, Pa.

A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,
PUBLISHERS.

ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

Advertising Results. As we have repeatedly said in these columns, advertising is the only method by which to build up a business. A man may have far superior goods to those of his neighbor, yet if he does not advertise, the world will not know the fact, and the neighbor is most likely to get the trade.

A business man plants his advertising as the farmer plants the seed. He does not look for immediate results, but he cultivates and works that plant until it bears fruit.

There are many ways of advertising, much of which is only a waste of money. The advertiser must study the question. He must plant his seed in fertile ground. He must begin in one season to reap in another.

"Keeping everlastingly at it" is the keynote. The year-round advertiser is the one who gains confidence. His name is known to the readers. They may not want anything in his line today, but if they do tomorrow they will remember the name.

A yearly contract is given at a discount over the transient rates—it makes the cheapest advertising in the end.

The more a man studies advertising, the more science he sees in it. Advertisements must be written in such a manner that they will be attractive. They should tell the story in as few words as possible.

The following clipping from *Farm-Poultry* is a text in itself:

"Competition is strong, and trade is slippery; no one who has a grip on it can afford to let go. It may cost something to hold on; it will cost more to get another grip. Don't let your mind dwell too exclusively on immediate returns from advertising. It is desirable that there should be returns, and the more immediate the better. But sometimes it is better to give more thought to what is lost by not advertising than to what is gained by advertising. Where does the profit come in, if a man by economizing on his advertising that he may have ten or twenty per cent. more stock to sell, fails to find customers for the additional ten or twenty per cent. of birds produced?"

Poultry and Fruit in Cuba. E. M. Moller, Columbia, Cuba, writes A FEW HENS a very interesting letter, which we give below. Mr. Moller writes that there are lots of chances in Cuba for the poultry industry. The colonies have but started, and will, no doubt, keep growing every year, until what is now a virgin soil has been taken under cultivation. The land is exceedingly rich and productive; the water good and plenty and the climate healthy; an actual cure for rheumatism, nervous complaints and catarrh, physicians say.

Following is Mr. Moller's letter:

"Having been engaged in the poultry business more or less for the past ten years, both in the State of New York and Pennsylvania, I decided about one year and a half ago to go to Cuba, and join one of the American colonies, for the purpose of investigating the opportunities for poultry raising in a tropical climate.

"The American colonies are located on the North coast of Province Pourto Principe. This Province is very thinly settled (one head per square mile) if my recollection of the statistics is correct.

"There are two cities in the Province within easy reach of the colonies, the city Pourto Principe next in size to the capital, Havana, and Nuevitas in almost daily communication with the colonies by water route.

"On my arrival I found that hens were very scarce, due to the war. They were very small also, but sold for \$1.00 apiece. Eggs were few and small, but cost 5 cents each.

"I went to the colonies and secured several house lots, at \$40 each; there I started my poultry plant. The houses consist of mistic poles covered with palmetto leaves. Nothing more expensive is needed, as we have eternal Summer; the Winter temperature is 60 to 80 degrees, and the Summer temperature 70 to 90 degrees. Most of the colonists live in tents or palmetto houses, and if they build wooden houses they are light and inexpensive. We all live out of doors largely.

"Land was bought at \$25 an acre in those early days, now it is selling at from \$35 to \$60 an acre, and will keep on advancing.

"I have contracted for several other house lots, and am paying for them on the installment plan, \$4 cash down and \$2 monthly, until \$40 have been paid, when I will get a deed, as the company from whom I buy has a close title to all their lands. The lots are 25 x 125 feet, and I buy no less than two joining.

"Why I have decided to start the poultry plant on lots is because the other colonists tell me the land is too valuable to use for poultry purposes exclusively. Everybody goes into orange growing here chiefly. The trees bear when they are four years old, and their crops increase each year. The trees are planted 50 to 100 to an acre, and are, in Florida, where they produce one crop a year, valued at net income of \$10 per tree per year. Here the citrus fruits bear continually; while we pick ripe oranges from a tree, the blossoms for the next crop are already in bloom.

Between the rows of the growing trees pineapples and bananas are grown; they return a harvest in one year. The pineapples are planted 8000 to 10,000 plants an acre, and sell, the early ones, for 15 to 20 cents; the later ripe ones for 10 cents apiece. Each plant bears an apple a year.

"The bananas return a profit of \$100 to \$200 an acre the first year, and more than double that the second year, because when the bunch of bananas is taken from the mother plant the plant dies, leaving from 2 to 4 suckers more or less advanced in growth.

"Other colonists plant cocoanut trees, which commence to bear when four years old; each tree yields about 70 to 80 nuts per year, when very young, later 200 to 300 nuts each tree a year.

"Again other colonists plant coffee, sugar, chocolate, figs, olives, lemon, lime and many other fruits which I will not waste space mentioning, as their names are not even known in northern latitudes.

"However, I cannot resist the temptation to mention one particular fruit, even if unknown in the North, as I consider it the Queen of all delicious tropical fruits, and it is just in season—it is the mango, the fruit is egg-shaped, a little larger than a goose egg, yellow in color, and such flavor, why, it is simply food for the Gods, incomparable to anything else I know, and such abundant harvest. Few weeks ago I rode up to the public spring, which is overshadowed by one of those large magnificent mango trees; a Cuban acquaintance rode up from the other direction, dismounted, climbed the tree and gave it a shake, down rained the mangoes, enough for the pair of us to eat and carry off enough for our horses, who are very fond of them. The harvest seems simply inexhaustible; the visits at the tree has been carried on for many weeks, and will continue for weeks to come. There are many of those mango trees on the public ground, and enough young sprouts to transplant on private property.

"On the first two house lots on which I erected poultry houses, I at once planted bananas and plantains, and some sweet potatoes. The bananas gave excellent shade in a few months, and commenced to bear in about one year. They bear at all seasons, and I have had plenty for my poultry and my own use ever since, and expect a continual crop on each lot when once started. Sweet potatoes weighed four to five pounds each, but as the poultry pull them out of the ground before they reach their full growth, I shall confine myself to bananas in the future; they are out of their reach.

"We receive 40 to 50 cents a dozen for our eggs, and cannot half supply the demand in the colony. Not one poultry man nor woman has arrived here yet. Although many of the colonists keep a few hens, they aim at fruit growing chiefly.

"Incubators have not arrived yet. All hatching is done by natural methods, and the hatches are giving excellent results; my hatches have averaged 10-12 chickens to the setting, all strong and healthy chickens. For a day or two the

hen lingers round the house with her flock, after which she starts off with them for the woods, where the seeds of many trees are very much relished by poultry and saves considerable expense. The eggs hatch here in 18 to 19 days.

"Contrary to the North, water does not injure young chickens; they are not the least affected through a rain shower or a water puddle, even when but a few days old."

Poultry Experiments. The following experiments by the West Virginia Experiment Station, on warming houses, fresh meat and bone and green food and exercise, are valuable:

In one to determine the cost to the owner of draughty houses in Winter, each two of six lots of Rhode Island Reds, selected as being the least likely to be affected by the cold, were in the same building. Each house was of matched boarding and with shingled roof. The interior arrangements of each were the same excepting the compartment on one side of the partition through the middle of the house was lined with boards and these covered with paper, while the other was simply the shell. Each lot of birds had a run of 30 feet wide and 100 feet long.

The experiment began November 24, and covered five periods of 30 days each, and, as were others at the same station, was under the supervision of Director J. H. Stewart, and the immediate oversight of the assistant agriculturist, Horace Atwood.

The food for each of the five periods was:

	1	2	3	4	5
Cornmeal.....	56	39	53	42	42
Middlings.....	56	39	53	42	42
Ground oats.....	56	39	53	42	42
Fresh bone.....	128	65	71	38	29
Corn.....	..	76	38	138	50
Screenings.....	408	138
Wheat.....	253	111	122
Oats.....	123	88	53	153	212

The egg production was:

Period.	No. Eggs.	Total Weight Eggs.	Weight 100 Eggs.
Warm.....	725	86	12
Cold.....	425	57	13
Warm.....	1083	131	12
Cold.....	866	105	12
Warm.....	1150	142	12
Cold.....	858	108	13
Warm.....	1000	123	12
Cold.....	1033	127	12
Warm.....	1281	154	12
Cold.....	954	117	12

The total number of eggs per 100 hens in the warm house was 5239; in the cold house, 4136. The value of the difference, at 24 cents per dozen, was \$22.06.

Another experiment was with Barred Rock hens, to get the comparative value of meat meal and ground fresh meat and bone. This began October 25 and concluded in February. The result was:

Meat meal, 3260 eggs, weighing 391.2 pounds; gain in weight of bird, 1.03 pounds.

Fresh meat and bone, 3824 eggs, weighing 495.2 pounds; gain in weight of bird, 1.2 pounds.

To determine the value of green food as a poultry ration: All had a grass run and were given the same grain ration, but the green food had apples,

cabbage and rape in addition. The birds used were White Leghorn hens.

The green food lot laid 11,452 eggs per 100 hens; total weight, 1353 pounds. The others laid 9039 eggs per 100 birds; weight 1066 pounds. The green food lot consumed, meantime, 58 pounds of other food per bird, the others using 61 pounds per bird. The difference was about two dozen eggs in favor of the green food.

An incident of the test was that five year-old White Leghorns of the green food lot, averaged 114 eggs each, while those without it laid only 90 each.

Still another test was with White Leghorns in prime condition to determine the influence of range and captivity upon the fertility of eggs. The result from three different incubations and two different machines was:

Free range, 8 per cent. tested out on seventh day, 83 per cent. of remainder hatched.

Confined, 24 per cent. tested out on seventh day, 67 per cent. of balance hatched.

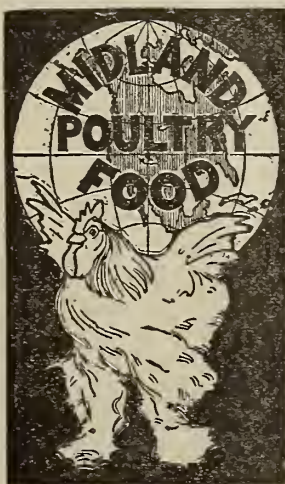
"To have good, strong chicks," Mr. Rice, the institute teacher, says, "the beginning must be with the food of the hen that lays the eggs." And, he adds, there is just the same need of considering the food if you want the best sort of eggs for eating.

"Infertile eggs may be all right for cooking purposes, but the best food value is in the egg that when properly incubated will pan out a good, lusty chick. Poultry must have animal food and lots of it."

The Rice meal mixture is 100 pounds each cornmeal, ground oats and animal meal, 200 pounds best wheat bran and a little oil meal. Mix all together. For dinner boil any vegetables there may be, and when cooked stir in the mixed meal until stiff as can be made. Feed while warm.

INCUBATOR EGGS

from pure bred White Wyandottes. \$3 per 100.
SILAS DEAN, Oak Hill, N. Y.



The Feed . .
not the Breed

is responsible for results.

The Balanced Ration

for poultry is here at last.

The 200-Egg Hen

is now a possibility.

After ten years of analytical study and practical application with a determination to solve this problem, we are now ready to submit the results to the poultry world. Each one of our brands is exactly balanced in its nutritive ratio, for a specific purpose, and is

A COMPLETE FOOD

to the exclusion of green bone and all other food. It contains no drugs or stimulants, as these cause watery eggs and infertility, and are not convertible into eggs or flesh. With the feeding question settled half the poultryman's burdens are removed. We have just what you have long been looking for. Lose no time in finding out all about it. Read the testimonials from men you know and can rely on in our book **THE SCIENCE OF POULTRY FEEDING**. It contains valuable information and full particulars concerning our food and the names of our agents in this country and Europe. It will set you to thinking. You can have it for the asking.

THE MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD CO., 418 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Address orders to Fred G. Orr, No. 6 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass. **Johnson & Stokes, No. 217 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.** **Excelsior Poultry Supply Co., No. 28 Vesey Street, New York.** **Vail Seed Co., Indianapolis, Ind.** **Cronewett & Son, Detroit, Mich.**

For morning and night he advocates good grain in variety.

Hebrew Methods. The following interesting account of the Hebrew method of killing poultry is taken from the New York Sun:

As much care is exercised in the killing of poultry for the use of Hebrew families as in the killing of beef. Hundreds of dealers in the uptown districts where prosperous Hebrews live, and others on the East side down town, keep only Shechitah-killed geese, ducks, fowls and turkeys for their trade.

Some of these have slaughtering establishments of their own; keeping a shochet regularly employed and also a rabbi or examiner authorized to attach the seal, guaranteeing that the killing of the poultry was lawful. The more general usage is for the individual dealer to buy a coop of live birds and lodge them at the public slaughter house to be killed at a cent a head after the prescribed manner and according as he needs them.

At the Gouverneur slip slaughter house, tier upon tier of padlocked cages on the different floors are leased out to the small poultry dealers for this pur-

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKS

Good to fair breeders and choice, well-bred two and three year-old hens now at less than half price. 2000 Red chicks now being raised on DeWolf Farm from which we shall supply cockerels. Fine Embden and White China goslings for September and October delivery. Book your orders now to insure best selection. **SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY, DeWolf Farm, Bristol, R. I.**

Mid-Summer Bargains

300 White Wyandotte yearlings, very brown eggs. Won 1st in Boyer's Egg Contest. Several extra fine two year-old cocks, score way up.
HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

EASTMAN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have been selected for their quick growth and heavy laying qualities. Standard weight; brown eggs. White Wyandottes above Standard weight; brown eggs. Buff Cochins, the Utility kind. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Write your wants.
C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

MIDLAND FORMULAS.

Ready Mixed.

- 1 Nursery Chick Food.
- 2 Growing Chick Food.
- 3 Fattening Chick Food.
- 4 Egg and Feather Producing Food.
- 5 Nursery Duckling Food.
- 6 Growing Duckling Food.
- 7 Fattening Duckling and Gosling Food.
- 8 Laying Duck Food.
- 9 Stock Ducks' Summer Food.
- 10 Growing Gosling Food.

pose, much as boxes in the post office or boxes in the deposit vaults are rented to customers. At this place 15,000 head of fattened stock a day are put to the Shechitah; eighteen sichets, at \$15 a week, are on the staff of employees.

The chicken or goose to be executed is swung by the legs from a hook overhanging a trough. The gullet and wind-pipe are severed by a special blade exactly as in the case of steers. The knives are kept steeped up to the handles in a solution of lime to prevent their rusting. Even after the shechitah has been lawfully performed, if the bird proves to have an enlargement of the crop or an injured leg or wing, it is condemned for orthodox eating. It is then terepha, good for outsiders' consumption, but under the ban for its original purpose. If killed properly and no fault found, the victim is taken to an ingeniously contrived machine where the Hebrew seal of approval is in a twinkling affixed to the legs.

During the Winter season from 6,000 to 7,000 geese are sealed and guaranteed thus in a single week.

Language Nelson R. Wood, of the of Fowls. National Museum, Washington, at the meeting of the National Ornithological Union, speaking of the language of the feathered tribe, said:

"In my investigations I have found that the hen bird of the domestic chicken is a much more fluent talker than the male, her lord and master, and her vocabulary discounts anything thus far discovered in this particular field of investigation. The cackle of the hen is used, for instance, for three distinct purposes, and has as many distinctive notes. She uses in seeking the nest, or when calling for her mate, one soft note; another, of alarm, when very much frightened; another of triumphant rejoicing as she either flies from the nest or to it. Likewise, she has three songs of distinct types—the love song, a happy response to the eager courting of her mate; the song of indifference, when idly hunting for food, indicating no certain purpose in her movements; the lullaby song, a low, crooning, soothing note, hushing the young chickens to sleep.

"I have frequently experimented with the lullaby song by imitating the low, soothing notes, and little chickens, held in the hands and thus sung to in the language they understand, will quickly fall asleep. The mother hen has also various notes for warning her brood. She uses a harsh, sharp, combination of cackle and cry to warn them of a snake, or an unknown object on the ground, while to notify them that she considers certain food unfit for them she utilizes a variation of the slumber song. A certain, sharp, prolonged note is used by the hen to keep strange chickens from her brood, and how well the little, fluffy mites understand the mother tongue may be noted by observing in any poultry yard how twenty hens with as many broods, nearly all of the same age, will keep every member of her particular family in line. There is no mixing the babies in the chicken world. Every little chick knows its protector's call,

and the mother hen knows the individual progeny for which she holds herself responsible."

Editorial The effort to make mining stock an adjunct to poultry raising seems to be on the boom, judging by the poultry papers. Now the famous *American Fancier* is running nearly two pages of advertisements of stocks, offering paying inducements to those who wish to get rich. Some day we will hear that Editor Drevenstedt has grown rich.

The latest in this line is the Colorado *Hare and Poultry Gazette*, who throws out the tempting inducement (in order to get 30,000 subscribers) of 1000 shares of Cripple Creek mining stocks as premiums. For \$2 you get the paper one year and a 1000 shares of stock. Think of it!

But if the *Gazette* would turn some of those shares into money, and invest that money in the publication of the paper, they would have a brighter sight to present. A paper printed with cheap plate matter—bought by the yard—cannot have much prosperity back of it—much less valuable mining stock.

Here is a sample of some of the poultry talk that is constantly appearing in daily papers. It is from the *Oregonian*:

Col. R. C. Judson, the well-known agrostologist, who has made thousands of blades of grass of many different kinds grow where nary a blade grew before, is now taking a lively interest in poultry and egg production, and is going to cause thousands of chickens and tens of thousands of eggs to be produced where none have heretofore been pro-

THERE IS NO INCUBATOR which has been more successful than the **SUCCESSFUL**. You hear about them everywhere. The reason is that they do their work so well. Send 6c in stamps for new 154 p. book, printed in 5 languages, describing our Successful Incubators and Brooders. They deserve their name. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 423, Des Moines, Iowa.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS. Prize-winning, vigorous stock; great layers of large brown eggs. Nice red eyes. \$2.00 per setting; three settings \$5.00. J. J. LYDON, Fruean Place and Highland St., Dorchester, Mass.

Winner at Madison Square Show, 1901. Second R. C. R. I. Red Pullet.

Rose Comb R. I. Reds

Eggs for hatching from good laying stock reduced for balance of season to \$1.00 per 15 eggs.

EGBERT R. REID, Englewood, N. J.

CHICK MANNA

makes a certainty of raising chicks after hatching them. Try a little and we will sell you more. 1 lb. by mail, 25c; 5 lbs. by express, 40c; 60 lb case, freight or express, \$4.20.

Gape Worm { Metz, 25c } They Get
Extractors { Eureka, 10c } There.
Silver, 10c

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every kind, all described in our illustrated catalogue sent free on request.

JOHNSON & STOKES,
227-229 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

Utility White Wyandottes

MONEY-MAKERS. Choice Stock in Fall.

~~~~~ **ROBERT ATKINS,** ~~~~~

No. 11 West 22nd Street, New York City.  
Plant—Esopus-on-Hudson.

duced. He wants a railroad incubator. This is a sort of endless chain arrangement travelling slowly through a series of chambers or tunnels properly heated, which is fitted with a hopper at one end for depositing the eggs in the travelling conveyor. The machinery is timed so that the eggs are hatched as they reach the end of the heated tunnel, and a constant stream of young chickens blow out into his brooders. He will probably have to build one. In this case he will locate it at a hot spring he knows of, which will furnish power to operate it and also the heat necessary for hatching out the chickens.

The editor of *Farm-Poultry* and the editor of *Commercial Poultry* are having an editorial fight over T. B. Terry's article of \$100 a day from poultry, and which originally appeared in *Practical Farmer*. We read the article. It is entertainingly written. It at once interests the reader, and then, of a sudden, it amuses him. He reads of the big results, the small loss, practically no setbacks, tempting prices, and just such matter that tempts the over-enthusiastic novice, and makes the veteran smile. Now we believe that Mr. Van Dresser has perpetrated a joke on Mr. Terry, for surely Mr. Terry is too reliable a writer to misquote.

**TO MAKE A SUCCESS**  
Of incubation and brooding you need  
**PRAIRIE STATE**  
Incubators and Brooders.  
322 First Premiums. Cat. free.  
Prairie State Incubator Co.,  
Homer City, Pa.

**3 Yearling BUFF ROCK hens and cock, \$4.**  
E. COOK, Andover, Conn.

**FOR SALE.** Small farm, good 7-room house, barn and poultry houses. Near depot. Fifty-five miles from New York. Terms reasonable. Address, A. W. BREWSTER, Hammononton, N. J.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.** Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$3.00 per 50. Stock in the Fall bred for eggs and quality. H. F. EVANS, DeHaven, Pa.

**SINGLE COMB** White, Brown and Buff and Rose Comb White Leghorns from 75c. to \$1.50 each. Ck's cheap. Mr. & Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, N. Y.

**LARGE BROWN EGGS** and a lot of them from my Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. \$1 per 13. DR. C. E. WOODS, Lunenburg, Mass.

**Poultry Marker.**

With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by putting the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

**25 cts.**

Send all orders to us.  
**FIVE MARKERS**  
SENT FOR \$1.00.

**I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.**



The June 29th issue of *American Agriculturist* gives the result of the 1900 Money-in-Poultry Contest, in which over 500 persons participated. The list of prize winners fills almost a page in the *Agriculturist*, set in small type.

A large percentage of the contestants used thoroughbred males in the flocks. Many had flocks composed entirely or largely of pure bred or high grade stock, although nothing that would be called fancy. Without exception, the largest returns in both gross and net incomes were made with flocks of pure bred and high grade poultry.

A record of 247 eggs per hen per year was made by L. E. Dimock, of Stafford Springs, Conn., with a flock of 20 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. He also obtained 241 eggs from a similar flock of 20 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, 240 from 20 Single Comb White Leghorns, and 221 from 20 Barred Plymouth Rocks and 226 from a pen of Buff Wyandottes.

As we published last month all the answers in hand to questions in Our Brevity Symposium, we have not enough material on hand to give the department space this month, we hope the interest is not dying out. Following are a few new queries:

90. What protection do you give your fowls for comfort during extreme heat in Summer?

91. Do you use nest eggs, and why?

92. What treatment do you give fowls during molting season—feed and care?

93. How do you market your eggs—retail custom, Summer resorts, hotels, or commission merchants, and what prices do you average?

94. What size chicken does your trade mostly call for, and what can you command for broilers, Spring chickens and roasters?

Matt G. Robson, proprietor of the Riverside Poultry Yards, Port Leyden, N. Y., writes about his experience with eggs for hatching the past season. Mr. Robson states that he had a hen set on a lot of eggs and got none. At the same time another hen hatched four out of a sitting. And still another hatched 13 chicks out of 13 eggs. Two hens afterward set produced nothing. He shipped 100 eggs to a party, and all hatched but five. Same week he shipped three sittings to a party and only nine hatched, and so on. He would like the experiences of A FEW HENS' readers on this line, as he never witnessed such a state of affairs before.

A. G. Goodacre, Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, writes: "A FEW HENS just to hand, and I note 'Fertility Competition.' Have gone through report carefully and note that first prize went to 11 chickens out of 12 fertile eggs. No equal to this. But when we come to awards of other prizes we find four ties: Nos. 15, 22, 42 and 57. Explanation made in awarding 2d and 3d prize does not seem sufficient, and Nos. 42 and 57 not mentioned. Would suggest that in next number of paper all be classed as ties, with awards made as they stand now (2d to No. 15; 3d to No. 22). Think

Mr. King and myself should have got recognition with those two in your columns. It looks as if previous awards told against us, and I understand that each sitting was put on its own merits.

"Kindly note the foregoing, and if you deem prudent make a statement in next issue to that effect. I am more than pleased with results, and think Mr. King and myself have every reason to be grateful, nearly capturing the second prize in this competition."

We are sorry that Mr. Goodacre is displeased with the decision. The report itself showed the ties, and the only alternative we had was to note the condition of the chicks hatched. It was no easy task, we can assure you, and we tried our best to be impartial.

Wm. C. King, proprietor Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass., writes: "I was highly gratified to see in your last issue the notice that you had awarded me first on eggs of American Class. I little expected it for the following reasons:

"I had three hens that lay a beautiful dark brown egg. I intended to put in two days' laying of these, but as chance had it, they all went broody just at the time, and I had to make up the dozen from my others. The eggs I sent were all laid the same day, and I think I can pick out from any single day's product, three or four dozen such as I sent you.

"I attribute my success to the use of trap nests, which I introduced in my breeding houses after reading your valuable suggestions in A FEW HENS. I thank you heartily for the good your little paper does me through your able editorship."

Arthur L. Graves, Wells River, Vt.: "I received the June issue of A FEW HENS, and will say that I would give more for it than a year's subscription to any other poultry paper. It is simply perfect."

N. C. Kiley, Orange, Mass.: "The Egg Contest was a grand success, and of much value to poultry keepers. I think the benefit to both buyer and seller in shipping eggs for hatching well worth the trouble of entire contest."

Leonard A. Waltman, Laddsburg, Pa.: "I think A FEW HENS a good paper, full of information and instruction. I like the editorial department, and think Our Brevity Symposium a great improvement to the paper."

**THE SURE HATCH**



has proven the right to that name in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. The satisfaction is so universal that we have decided to send our **Machines On Trial** beginning with May 1, 1901. This plan makes buyer perfectly safe. Write at once for Special prices, terms, plans, etc.

**SENT ON TRIAL.**

Sure-Hatch Incub. Co., Clay Center, Neb.

**WYCHILD'S ES**

**WHITES AND SILVERS**

EXCLUSIVELY.

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.

Circular for stamp. WM. H. CHILD, Hatboro, Pa.

## ROUP. COLDS. DIARRHOEA.

American Roup Cure is the cheapest and best cure for Colds, Roup and Canker in Fowls or Pigeons. Simply put in the drinking water, and they take their own medicine. One box makes 20 gallons of medicine. If it fails to cure we refund the money. Price 25c. per Box, postpaid. For Cholera, Diarrhoea and all bowel diseases, the American Chicken Cholera Cure will effect a speedy cure. Price 25c. per Box, postpaid. Keep these two excellent remedies constantly on hand for immediate use, and you will never lose a bird. Do not send stamps.

AMERICAN POULTRY REMEDY CO., Dept. D, 48 Cortlandt St., New York City.

**THE COMBINATION THAT CURES**

**EVERY MOTHER** SHOULD Have it in the House



**Colds**  
**Croup**  
**Coughs**  
**Cramps**  
**Cholera**  
**Chills**  
**Colic.**

**Johnson's Anodyne Liniment**

Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take to cure many common ills, Internal and External. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



"As an advertising medium we find it a good one. Have received a good many inquiries and orders from our small advertisement."

"Have been successful in raising young stock this year. Will have some fine birds to sell this Fall, and want to advertise in your paper, which we feel sure will bring good returns."

"We use trap nests, and find they tell many secrets not known before, or found out in any other way. By their use we can breed from our best birds for utility or fancy."

\* \* \*

Fred A. Coffeen, Kent, Ohio: "I was very much gratified to learn upon receipt of A FEW HENS that I had been awarded the 2d prize for fertility of eggs and vigor of chicks in your Egg Contest."

"I think enough of A FEW HENS to subscribe for it for three years in preference to some others that I gave up."

\* \* \*

J. W. Bronley & Son, Southbridge, Mass.: "We have been much interested in the Egg Contest, and have looked forward to the coming of each number of A FEW HENS with much pleasure."

"We are very sorry you had such poor success with the eggs we enclosed. As you probably noticed, much care was exercised by us in packing, and that the eggs were uniform in size and color, and think we shall have to fix the blame on the handlers of the express, for your bad luck and ours, for you state 'five eggs were broken and the rest badly shaken up;' which could only be accounted for by a hard fall in transit."

"We have sent several packages long distances (thanks to our advertisement in A FEW HENS) without a complaint of broken eggs or poor packing. Our eggs at home tested from 85 to 90 per cent. fertile, and hatched over half of all the eggs sent."

"One customer in a neighboring town reports 23 chicks from 25 eggs set."

(We know that eggs get rough handling by express companies, and we had to pay pretty dearly to gain that knowledge.—EDITOR).

### Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.*

Don't hurry.  
Don't worry.  
Never say die.  
Keep right at it.  
Take proper rest.  
Think not too much aloud.  
Stick to your line of work.  
Take the bitter with the sweet.  
Destroy the old nesting material, and whitewash or kerosene the nest boxes.  
The Chicago *Live Stock Journal* says: Cut out the sorrowful stories, look pleasant and keep hustling.  
The *Western Poultry News* says those searching for the "best breed" should keep in mind the old saw about one man's meat being another man's poison.

More satisfactory results are obtained from keeping only one variety than in having several, says Ohio *Poultry Journal*, unless one has either plenty of patience or abundance of room.

The hen is a great factor in our commercial energy and prosperity says the *National Provisioner*, and this fact should not be lost sight of because she insists upon her cackle and dust scratching.

Here is a complete sermon in a nutshell, by *Poultry Gazette*: "Do not get discouraged. It is not the man who is knocked down one or six times who is the permanent failure in business; it's the fellow who does not get up again."

The oldest reader cannot recall a business institution or enterprise founded upon fraud that ever withstood the tests of time. Honesty, my friends, is the only true rock of a solid foundation, says J. M. Parnell, in Ohio *Poultry Journal*.

Geo. O. Brown says unlimited ranges are sometimes sources of danger to a flock, as they may get hold of deleterious food. It is always well to know there is no carrion or other objectionable offal on the ranges occupied by the poultry.

Texas *Farm and Ranch* says those who expect to make fortunes in the poultry business will be disappointed for expecting too much. In proportion to capital and labor fowls will pay better than cotton, or corn, or wheat. Is not that enough to expect?

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

500 LAYING HENS bred for eggs. Eggs from best matings (free range) \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100.  
W. M. VREELAND, Rocky Hill, N. J.

Bred for  
Eggs and Meat.

Light Brahmas,  
White Wyandottes,

We use  
Trap Nests.

Single Comb White Leghorns,  
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

That we may secure the best proportioned carcasses, with the most and finest meat qualities—together with great egg records—we so mate our flocks that the offspring will be strong followers, if not superior to the parent stock. We use none but strictly hardy, vigorous birds in our breeding pens, keeping as close to the Standard requirements as is consistent for good health and profit—utility being our aim.

GOOD FERTILITY.  
RAPID GROWTH.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: BRAHMAS, \$2 per 15; \$5 for 50. All other varieties, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50. Egg orders shipped in rotation as near as possible. To avoid delays send orders early, so we may book dates.

HARDINESS  
AND VIGOR

MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hamonton, N. J.



BUFF Leghorns and R. C. R. I. Reds. Standard bred. Heavy layers. Eggs. E. T. PERKINS, Saco, Maine.

W. J. CHENEY, Cuba, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry. Fowls and Eggs for sale. Write for full price list.

## BARCAINS!

Buff Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns at bargain prices to close them out. Good stock and fair treatment. Write.

HENRY R. INGALLS, No. B, Nortonhill, N. Y.

LILAC LODGE POULTRY PLANT and BELGIAN WARREN. Pea Comb White Rocks and Light Brahmas. Eggs half-price June 1st. Two Barred Rock Cockerels (Essex strain) cheap. Extra Belgian Bucks (Lord Channelsford) cheap. P. O. Box 453, Manitowoc, Wis.

## RABBITS



The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DUPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

## MINORCAS exclusively.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, Standard bred for 11 years for heavy layers of large white eggs. They are the celebrated Pitt strain. Line bred. Winners of First Boston Pen, 1901; also special on pen. 2nd cock, 3rd hen, 5th cockerel and 1st pullet; also 3rd white eggs. The females are very large, with long bodies; the males typical Minorcas in every part. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Circular free. Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y. Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

# PURIFINE

The Best Disinfectant  
For Hen Houses.

Recommended and Used by MICHAEL K. BOYER on his Experimental Farm.

KILLS ALL ODOR AND LEAVES NONE OF ITS OWN.

Stands diluting with thirty parts of water. Put up in pint bottles. Price 50 cents. One dozen bottles sent to any Express Office for \$6.00. Freight prepaid. Full directions for use with each bottle. Send all orders to

A FEW HENS, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



Geo. O. Brown says much additional comfort for the hens in Summer can be given by making canvass or good heavy unbleached cotton awnings for the hen-house windows. The house will be much cooler at night if the sunshine has been kept out during the day.

Michigan *Poultry Breeder* says: The poultry business throughout the West has developed wonderfully the past fourteen years, and its start and development is due to the introduction of thoroughbred fowls and the best method of rearing them in all sections of that vast region.

It is a mistake many poultry raisers make, not to pay proper attention to the selection of breeding stock when raising fowls for market, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. What have fowls been improved for if not for excellence when placed on the table or before consumers at the retailers?

If one of the boys on the farm takes kindly to the care of poultry, encourage his ambition by getting him some pure bred poultry, says *Baltimore Sun*. Many a successful man owes his start in life to the ownership and management of something he "took a notion to" in his boyhood days.

The introduction of the trap nest in the hen house will at once point out the fact that every flock has one or more drone hens in it—"robber hens." Weed them out. They are not only unprofitable in themselves, but they consume the feed and take up the room the good hens should have.

A. F. Hunter says good management is the secret of success, and bad management is the cause of the so-called "bad luck." There is no such thing as "good luck" and "bad luck" with poultry; it is all in the management. As Mr. Hunter once owned and managed one of the largest poultry farms in the East, his words carry considerable weight with them.

Thin out the old fowls now to make room for the youngsters in September, says A. F. Hunter. At this season there is always a good home market for fowls, because of the many Summer visitors to the country, and we should take advantage of this demand to work off the old and unprofitable birds. Save a few of the best ones for next year's breeders, and market the rest of them.

Rome wasn't built in a day, nor is a poultryman made in a single season, says *Iowa Homestead*. The best of them still have a good deal to learn, and are entirely ready to admit it, and it is no shame to the beginner if he makes a good many mistakes. The thing to do is to persist in spite of them, and be careful, attentive and studious in mastering poultry problems.

A good trio is poultry, small fruits and bees, says *Baltimore Sun*. This is a good combination to secure special customers for, too. Neither, when properly managed, will interfere with the others. The poultry will help keep down insects destructive to fruit, the shrubs will make shade for the poultry, the bees will help fertilize the fruit blooms and the blooms will make the honey.

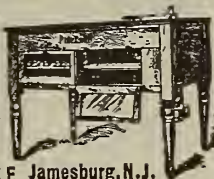
Even farmers who keep fowls largely for eggs and poultry to eat on the table will find it to their advantage, says *American Grange Bulletin*, to keep some one of the standard breeds. The Plymouth Rock, Langshan or Wyandotte, as all-purpose fowls, will give more pleasure and profit in every way than common fowls, and the cost of securing them is so small that every farmer should keep at least one good breed.

In an excellent article in the *American Poultry Advocate*, F. M. Perry says: "In conclusion let me say, exercise good common sense in the management of your poultry, forever keeping in mind that it is generally some little detail, something rightly attended to at the proper time or carelessly left undone, that turns the scales either to the side of profit or loss. Nothing insures success like intelligent and faithful attention to all the little details."

Look out for the cat. The too-innocent-looking cat is not to be trusted. The cat that "never touches a chicken" when any one is around may not resist the temptation on other hungry occasions. A cat dead the required nine times is the only safe cat around a poultry yard, says *Ohio Poultry Journal*. But we say, much depends upon the cat. We have seven cats on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, and although over 400 tempting chicks are within easy reach of them, we have not missed any chicks. Cats can be taught to let chicks alone just as well as a dog.

## FOR NINETEEN YEARS

we have built incubators. There is that much practical experience in the **PINELAND**. The most sensitive regulator; the most scientific system of ventilation. The Pineland Brooder absolutely the best. Our guarantee means something. Catalogue mailed free.



Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co., Box E Jamesburg, N. J.

## Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

LINE-BRED. PROLIFIC LAYERS.  
Eggs, one setting, \$1.00; 50 eggs, \$3.50; 100 eggs, \$6.  
C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

## BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

PRICE OF EGGS REDUCED.

Buff Ducks, \$4.00 per 12. Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Rose, Pea and Single Comb R. I. Reds, \$1.25 for 13; \$3.00 for 40. Incubator eggs from Buff Wyandotte, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff Leghorn and R. I. Reds, \$3.00 for 100; \$5.50 for 200. Also have for sale Belgian Hares. Send for circular.  
Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

**HEAVY LAYING LIGHT BRAHMAS.**  
Trap nests used for over two years. Eggs (the kind that won first prize in the egg contest), \$1.00 per setting; \$2.50 per three settings.  
PHILIP H. GEORGE, Braidwood, Illinois.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Yearling Hens, not only from heavy laying strains, but ARE heavy layers. \$1.50 each; ten at \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. 140-egg Star Incubator, \$10, or will exchange for White Wyandotte chicks.  
I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York.

## EGGS that HATCH

Strong, healthy chicks from Standard bred White Wyandottes; prolific laying strain. Special price:  
Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100.  
A. F. PUTNEY, South Natick, Mass.

## Our Market Report.

*An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of June—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.*

### NEW YORK.

|                            | Highest, | Lowest, | Av.,       |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|------------|
| Fresh eggs.....            | 16       | 13 1-2  | 14 3-4     |
| Broilers, dressed .....    | 28       | 25      | 26 1-2     |
| Fowls, dressed.....        | 11       | 10      | 10 1-2     |
| Spring ducks, dressed....  | 14       | 13      | 13 1-2     |
| Old Roosters, dressed..... | 6 1-2    | 6       | 6 1-4      |
| Fowls, live.....           | 11       | 10 1-2  | 10 3-4     |
| Roosters, live.....        | 7        | 6 1-2   | 6 3-4      |
| Spring Chickens .....      | 20       | 16      | 18         |
| Turkeys, live.....         | 9        | 7       | 8          |
| Ducks, live, pair.....     | .75      | .75     | .75        |
| Geese, live, pair.....     | \$1.25   | \$1.00  | \$1.12 1-2 |

### PHILADELPHIA.

|                             | Highest, | Lowest, | Av.,   |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Fresh Eggs.....             | 14       | 13      | 13 1-2 |
| Hens, live.....             | 11       | 10 1-2  | 10 3-4 |
| Hens, dressed .....         | 10 1-2   | 9 1-2   | 10     |
| Old Roosters, live.....     | 7        | 7       | 7      |
| Old Roosters, dressed ..... | 7 1-2    | 7       | 7 1-4  |
| Spring Chickens, live.....  | 20       | 18      | 19     |
| Nearby broilers.....        | 25       | 22      | 23 1-2 |
| Fancy roasting Chickens..   | 16       | 15      | 15 1-2 |

### BOSTON.

|                            | Highest, | Lowest, | Av.,   |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Eggs, nearby and Cape .... | 19       | 18      | 18 1-2 |
| Chickens, dressed.....     | 18       | 16      | 17     |
| Fowls, dressed .....       | 14       | 13      | 13 1-2 |
| Roosters, dressed.....     | 7 1-2    | 7       | 7 3-4  |
| Turkeys, old.....          | 10       | 8       | 9      |
| Broilers.....              | 32       | 20      | 26     |
| Live fowls.....            | 11       | 10      | 10 1-2 |

### CHICAGO.

|                                             | Highest, | Lowest, | Av.,   |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Eggs, fresh.....                            | 12       | 11      | 11 1-2 |
| Chickens, hens, scalded....                 | 10       | 9       | 9 1-2  |
| Chickens, hens, alive.....                  | 10 1-2   | 8       | 9 1-4  |
| Spring Chickens, live, 2 lbs.               | 25       | 18      | 21 1-2 |
| Spring Chickens, live, under 1 1-2 lbs..... | 20       | 12 1-2  | 16 1-4 |
| Roosters, live.....                         | 5        | 5       | 5      |
| Ducks, live, old.....                       | 8 1-2    | 8       | 8 1-4  |
| Ducks, Spring, dressed....                  | 14       | 10      | 12     |
| Turkey gobblers, dressed..                  | 8        | 6       | 7      |
| Turkey gobblers, live.....                  | 7        | 6       | 6 1-2  |

**BARRED P. ROCK and S. C. W. Leghorn** eggs \$1 per sitting; W. H. Turkey eggs 25 cents each; Belgian Hares \$1 up. PLAINSIDE, Jefferson, Ohio.

## UTILITY WYANDOTTES.

**WHITES AND BUFFS.**  
Layers of brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.  
Wm. C. MacMullin, Box 134, Paulsboro, Glou. Co., N. J.

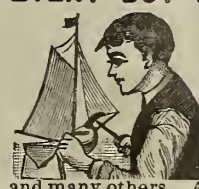
## BROILER EGGS

from strong, vigorous White Wyandottes, \$4.00 per hundred.

Eggs from selected pens headed by chalk-white cockerels, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50. The cockerels are from the best stock in the country. Pairs, trios and pens for sale reasonable. Rufus' Red Belgian Hares, pedigreed and meat stock; also Black Belgians. Fifty fine Red Bucks, three to six months old, \$1 to \$5 each. Book giving full instructions on raising Hares, 25 cts. each. Send for large catalogue.

C. A. STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

## EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 240 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.



## OUR BROWN ECC

Stay White Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds. Trap nest pedigree bred for heavy winter laying. Utility points, correct shape, color and vigor for 14 years. My birds and eggs won 25 prizes Manchester, N. H., 1900; scored 92 to 95 each. Stock for sale. Established 1887. Lets talk it over.  
C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

### People We Know.

*Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.*

The success of an incubator or brooder depends very largely upon the lamp used. Many of the leading manufacturers have adopted Oakes' Hydro-Safety Lamp, which obviates all danger of explosion, prevents smoke, saves oil and requires no attention. A water jacket keeps the burner always cool so that no gas is generated. If your incubator or brooder is not supplied with this lamp, it will pay you to send to L. R. Oakes, No. 2 Sixth Street, Bloomington, Ind., for free catalogue of all incubator supplies.

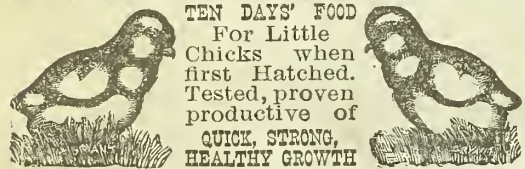
### SPREADING EASTWARD.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Co., of Clay Center, Neb., an institution largely advertised in our columns, and well and favorably known to our readers, have just established a large house at Columbus, Ohio. They have found it necessary to do this in order to take better care of their largely increased and rapidly developing eastern trade. This new arrangement will enable the Sure Hatch people to supply the wants of all eastern customers with their machines at the minimum cost for freight and will, at the same time, greatly facilitate prompt shipment. We congratulate our eastern readers upon this change, which is quite materially to their advantage. In the future those of our readers who seek information covering the Sure Hatch machines should address the office of the Company nearest to them.

## MASSASOIT POULTRY FARM —EAST PROV. R. I.— UTILITY BRED Barred P. Rocks

Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100.  
NO STOCK UNTIL FALL.

## THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA



TEN DAYS' FOOD  
For Little  
Chicks when  
first Hatched.  
Tested, proven  
productive of  
QUICK, STRONG,  
HEALTHY GROWTH

Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the  
F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, Etc.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.

RESULTS OF

F. P. C. Chick Manna.

MAPLEHURST FARM.  
BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

Fall River, Mass., August 24, 1900.  
F. P. Cassel. Dear Sir:—I have used this season nearly 400 pounds of Chick Manna. It has given better satisfaction than any chick food I ever used, and I have been in the poultry business 35 years.  
Yours truly,  
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON.

... CRESENT FARM ...

Controls the largest combination of poultry farms in the world. HENRY M. LADD, Proprietor.  
Cleveland, Ohio, February 5th, 1901.  
F. P. Cassel, Lansdale, Pa. Dear Sir:—We used your Chick Manna last season and had marvelous success. If you will give us the agency for Portage and Summit Counties we can handle a large amount of it for you. I shall be pleased to hear your terms.  
Respectfully yours,  
HENRY M. LADD.

Under date February 13, 1901, we have from the Crescent Farm: "Among all the chicks we raised last Spring fed on your Manna, we never lost one by disease." Cordially yours,  
HENRY M. LADD.

### Pointers on Food and Feeding.

*It is Not so Much What You Feed as How You Feed it that Causes so Much Disaster—Of Course, Quality of Food Must be the First Thought.*

Food is fuel.

Stale bread is excellent food for laying hens; when ground fine it is good to mix with the regular mash.

Prof. John Fields says it is probable that soy-beans would be better for growing for poultry food than cow peas. They give a greater yield of grain, and are of very similar composition and feeding value.

The Michigan Poultry Breeder says air-slaked oyster shell or stone lime is the first requisite in profitable poultry farming, and 365 days in the year is none too often to use it, as early in the day as convenient.

Geo. O. Brown says the varied diet prevents the clogging of the digestive apparatus and helps keep the appetite keen. Fowls tire of a single diet and will soon become sick if it is persisted in, no matter what it is.

During warm weather—especially when the thermometer runs in the nineties, fowls lose their appetites. Then is the time to cut down the supply of feed. To give them the usual amount is but to waste it and do harm to the fowls.

Col. E. O. Roessle, in *Country Gentleman*, says: "Old fashioned people used old fashioned methods, and the feeding of twenty years ago was mostly to sustain life; in other words, hens, like other animals, had to be fed in order to exist. This idea still prevails among our farmers, and what they feed they suppose is all that is necessary, both to maintain life and to produce eggs. Skillful breeders understand this differently.

As a corrective of injudicious overfeeding, as a remedy in bowel troubles and as a preventive of indigestion, charcoal has no equal, says *Field and Farm*. Feed every other day, making it about the size of corn for fowls and the size of wheat for chicks. Charred corn on the cob is an excellent way for giving charcoal. Place a few ears of corn in the oven and keep them there until they are burned black to the cob. Corn charcoal can thus be made as wanted. The older and dryer the corn the easier it will be to make charcoal and the better it will be. The best way to feed is to give just what the fowls will eat up clean. In that way it is little exposed to the air.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, in Bulletin No. 46, determined, after repeated trials, that chickens digested Kaffir corn and corn more completely when the grain was fed whole than when the meal was fed. The Kaffir corn and Kaffir meal fed in this trial yielded but two per cent. less total digestible matter than the corresponding corn products. Kaffir corn was a more suitable ration, considering only the relative amounts of growth-making and fat-forming materials, for chickens, than Kaffir meal, corn, or cornmeal. Cow

peas were digested reasonably well, and are desirable feed for growing chickens and hens. But little gain in digestibility was secured by grinding the cow peas. The reason that cow peas are good food for laying hens is that they contain about two and one-half times as much nitrogenous matter as corn or Kaffir corn. The production of eggs requires a food that is rich in nitrogen. For this purpose, meat scraps and similar materials are fed.

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